

# REPORT

## NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 7th October 1911.

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REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN DENVER

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[Corrected up to the 24th August 1911.]

No	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<b>BENGALI.</b>					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Karmakar, age 34	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 54; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahman, age 43; Satyendra Kumar Bose.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 50; Bisvanath Mukherji, B.L., age 48 years, Brah- man.	453
4	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ..	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, age 45 years; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 40; Mani Lal Banerji, age 35.	17,000
5	"Birbhum Hitajishi" ...	Bolpur ...	Do.	Raj Banjan Sen Gupta, age 45	733
6	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37.	943
7	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha ...	900 to 1,000
8	"Chabhis Pargana] Var- tavaha."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 28.	500
9	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45	1,300
10	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	500
11	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Pundit Nibaran Chandra Bhatta- charyya, Brahmin, age 55 years.	1,400
12	"Hindustan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	1,000
13	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Mukherji, Editor; Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee and Manindra Nath Bose, Sub-editors.	30,000
14	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do.		About 300
15	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
16	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 47, Brahmin,	500
17	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Brahman, age 50.	500 to 600
18	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 40.	500
19	"Medinipur Hitajishi" ...	Midnapore	D	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 34.	500
20	"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, age 36; Akbar Khan.	1,000
21	"Murshidabad Hitajishi" ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	163
22	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Revd. Lal Behari Shah, Native Christian age 52.	300
23	"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	Daily	Rajkumar Sen, Baidya, age 38	3,000
24	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 42 ...	300
25	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 37	500
26	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do.	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 46	About 450
27	"Prachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly		
28	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 46; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 40.	650
29	"Pratiker" ...	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhyas Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 62.	503
30	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin. age 40.	About 700
31	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do.	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahman, age 25.	600
32	"Samaj" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sarat Kumar Mitra; Bihari Lal Ray, B.A.; Saroda Charan Mitra, chief contributor.	1,000
33	"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das ...	500
34	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	10,000
35	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o- Ananda Basar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahman, age 38.	2,000
<b>HINDI.</b>					
36	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Chaturbhuj Aditihya, Brahman, age 30 years.	200
37	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Sew Narain Sing, age 39; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48.	2,300



( 1944 )

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—continued.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<b>HINDI—concl'd.</b>					
38	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Patna ...	Weekly	Nand Kisor Das Surma, age 32 ...	600
39	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 37 ...	1,000
40	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,250
41	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khattri, age 35 ...	3,000
42	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 29.	3,000
43	"Lakshmi" ...	Gya ...	Monthly	Madho Prasad, age 32 ...	200
44	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	B. K. Tebreyala, Hindu, age 40 ...	(This number fluctuates.) 600
45	"Mithila Mibir" ...	Darbhanga ...	Do.	Bishno Kanta Jha, ...	500
46	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 41 ...	600
47	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Weekly	Shukhul Narain Panday, Brahmin, ...	3,000
48	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa; Sew Narain Lall.	300
49	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do.	Sangeswar Prasad Sarma, Babhan by caste.	200
<b>PERSIAN.</b>					
50	"Nam-e-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Seyyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 60 ...	1,000
<b>URDU.</b>					
51	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 ...	600
52	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 37.	400
53	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 60.	657
<b>URIA.</b>					
54	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 42 ...	.....
55	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Deogarh, (Bamra) ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 36.	.....
56	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 36 ...	536
57	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarek Sen, Tamuli, age 49 ...	450
58	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Gauri Santar Roy ...	908
59	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmakar, age 47.	600



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*Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular News papers as it stood on the 1st January 1911.*

Circulation.					
No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipore	Weekly.	... Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan.	
2	"Bajrangi Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly.		
3	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
4	"Moslem Hitaishi"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
5	"Vartavaha"	Ranaghat	Weekly.		
6	"Viswadut"	Howrah	Weekly.		
7	"Rajsakti"	Parulia	Weekly.		







## L.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Nama-i-Muguddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 25th September

The Troubles of Persia.

says that on careful observation it would be seen that the present policy of good faith and determination on the part of the members and the ministers, co-operation of the nation with the Government and the unity between the political parties have given such a stability to the internal and foreign politics of Persia as was unknown two months before and if the Persians stick to it for some time longer they would be able to save the sovereign power of their country. It is due to the above causes that the strength of the party in favour of the old Government has been shattered to pieces for ever. Muhammad Ali, who with external and internal help tried to win the throne of Persia, now finds his hopes altogether frustrated. Salar-ud-dowla also commands no importance now. This policy has caused a temporary peace and lull in all important places of Persia and all thieves and rebels have settled down to peaceful life.

If the present state of affairs continue for some time longer, Russia will not only find any pretext for keeping her army in Persia but will have also to give up creating disturbances with the help of the natives. If the Persians manage their internal affairs smoothly, the foreigners would be forced to deal with them with courtesy and civility. If the ministers and the members give up their selfishness and party strifes there is no doubt that they would feel no difficulty in reforming all offices and bringing about peace throughout the whole of Persia.

A politician is of opinion that all the troubles and failures of the past two years were due to the selfishness and incompetency of the members and the ministers. The paper, however, is of opinion that it is useless to pick holes into all that the ministers do; and Persians would do well to deal with every case according to its merits. So long as all faithless officers even if they be members of the Government and all selfish men even if ministers will not be sent to the gallows, there will be no real reformation of either the *majlis* or the Cabinet.

In conclusion the paper exhorts the Persians either to follow the Islamic law or to give up their claims for being Musalmans along with all hopes of retaining the sovereign power of their country.

2. The *Nama-i-Muguddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 25th September has the following from foreign papers:—

Reproduction from foreign papers.

The combined forces of Mr. Yafrum Khan, Sardar Bahadur, son of Sardar Asad, and Sardar Mohtashim Bukhtiar, have defeated Sardar Arshad, General of Muhammad Ali's army. He has been taken prisoner with other three hundred captives. Artillery and ammunition have also fallen into the hands of the government officers.

The European papers say that the greatest fault of the Persians was that for the past several years they were trying to save their sovereign power with the help of the Europeans, but now they have come to realize that a powerful government and self-sacrifice on the part of the nation only can save that power, and their effort in this direction has proved that they can save it. They have, by their efforts, not only gained a favourable opinion of the Europeans for them, but have also brought to light the tyranny and usurpation on the part of the English and the Russians.

A politician is of opinion that Persia has practically overcome all but one difficulty in the way of retaining her sovereign power, and that is the question of railways. If she constructs the line with her own capital of an international company, she would be free from all dangers, but if the powers succeed in getting the concessions for them, all efforts of the Persians of the past few years to save their country would become fruitless.

Another politician writes that the greatest folly of the Persians is to have confidence in the English whose only concern is the protection of India.

*NAMA-I-MUGUDDAS  
HABUL MATIN.  
Sept. 25th, 1911.*

*NAMA-I-MUGUDDAS  
HABUL MATIN  
Sept. 25th, 1911.*



They see that for the protection of India it is necessary to bring *Mokran*, *Paluchistan*, *Persian Gulf* and *Mohammera* under their own influence, and towards this end all their efforts are directed.

The Persians, who have been hitherto unable to explain the activity of the English in those regions, would take care, for any more confidence in them means a loss of those regions to Persia.

HITAVADI,  
Sept. 29th, 1911.

3. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th September says that nothing would content the South African Colonists, but they must levy a differential duty at excessively high rate on Indian exports. Again, the refund of 5 per cent. of the duty usual in every other case will not be allowed in the case of Indian product. The duty on necessities of life like pepper is so high as 1,000 per cent. A strange way this of showing gratitude to the Indian labourers who have made South Africa habitable for Europeans!

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

MOSLEM HITAVADI,  
Sept. 22nd, 1911.

4. Referring to the anti-Kabuli agitation in Bengal, the *Moslem Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd September says that the Kabulis are not really such great sinners as they are depicted to be. The main cause of the displeasure of the Hindus against them is that they deal in foreign cloths. The Hindus are trying to prejudice the police against them by laying all sorts of offences at their door. It is rumoured that they will be kept under surveillance at Howrah, and why? Are they criminals? The authorities should carefully consider the matter.

SANJIVANI,  
Sept. 28th, 1911.

5. Referring to the efforts that are being made by Mr. Bromage, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for suppressing the vices of corruption and oppressiveness in the Calcutta Police, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th September says that such efforts made by higher police officers for improving the morale of the police force are sure to be successful. The duty of the police is to guard the life and property of the people. Why then are the people so much afraid of the police? Will not the Government enquire into this matter?

SANJIVANI,  
Sept. 28th, 1911.

6. Referring to the suggestions made by Sir Charles Bayley as regards the way in which dacoity, murder etc., can be suppressed, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th September says:—

We fully admit that every person ought to co-operate with the Government in the work of suppressing crime. But people do not know how they can do so. They do not know the whereabouts of dacoits and murderers; otherwise, they would surely inform the police against them instead of allowing their life and property to be destroyed by these ruffians. Again, dacoits come armed, so that unarmed people cannot oppose them. Sir Charles would better have given definite instructions in this respect.

NAYAK,  
Sept. 28th, 1911.

7. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th September says that Hari Singh, a ring-game player in Calcutta, is severely persecuted by the police. On the night of the 27th instant a posse of police-constables with a police-officer at their head invaded his house, because a servant of his, from whom he had demanded an account of his money, had informed the police against him. On enquiry, however, the truth came out. There are many ring-game players in Calcutta. But it is only when the game is played by Hari Singh that police-constables watch it. The cotton game is played by many people at Bhowanipur and Kalighat. But if Hari Singh takes up the game, the police immediately becomes restless. The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, ought to follow the advice of an impartial and honest officer like Babu Dina Bandhu Bhattacharyya, Police Inspector, Bhowanipur, in connection with Hari Singh's case. The



war says that if necessary he will publish a full account of all affairs concerning Hari Singh and concludes by publishing the following letter from the Bengal Government to Hari Singh :—

HARI SINGH.

No. 178 P. D.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

POLICE BRANCH.

Dated Darjeeling, the 20th April 1911.

Hari Singh is informed, with reference to his memorial without date to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, that the Police have been directed not to interfere with his ring-game.

(Sd.) H. T. CULLIS,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

8. While glad to see the Mymensingh people bestirring themselves at last in the matter of the suppression of dacoities, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th September cannot endorse, for want of sufficient evidence on the point, Mr. Blackwood's view that these dacoities are all the doings of anarchists. The best plan would be to keep a sharp eye on the movements of all do-nothings of a suspicious character, whether belonging to the upper or the lower classes.

Suppression of crime in Mymensingh.

HITAVADI,  
Sept. 29th, 1911.

9. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th September says that the local police sent up certain prostitutes of Faridpur for trial on a charge of singing obscene songs. The accused produced some photographs in which the likenesses of some policemen were taken along with some one or other of the said prostitutes. Will the East Bengal authorities kindly look at these photographs?

The Police and prostitutes.

HITAVADI,  
Sept. 29th, 1911.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

10. We learn from *Capital*, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th September, that a certain District Judge in Eastern Bengal having had to come to and stay at Calcutta for some time for undergoing a surgical operation, such a large volume of judicial work fell in arrear and so many prisoners had to suffer imprisonment in *hajat* that he had to return to duty before he was perfectly cured. A sufficient number of judicial officers is not being appointed in Eastern Bengal for want of money. But what is the cause of this deplorable condition of the public exchequer in the new province in spite of the financial help that it is getting from the Government of India? Surely it is the partition of Bengal. It is useless to regret the situation, specially when all the money at the command of the authorities in the province is being spent on the Police Department.

A District Court closed in Eastern Bengal for want of a Judge.

SANJIVANI,  
Sept. 28th, 1911.

11. Referring to the establishment of an arbitration court at Alipore, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th September hopes that such courts will be established throughout the country.

The Arbitration court at Alipore.

SANJIVANI,  
Sept. 28th, 1911.

12. Referring to the infliction of a fine of Rs. 20 by Lieutenant-Colonel Newnham, Cantonment Magistrate of Jalandhar, on the Secretary of the local Jain Sabha, for going in procession with European music, for which he had duly obtained a pass, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th September enquires whether Jalandhar is a lawless place and whether the British system

Alleged arbitrary conduct of the Cantonment Magistrate of Jalandhar.

HITAVADI,  
Sept. 29th, 1911.



of administration does not obtain there. It is hoped that Lord Hardinge, who is a firm and just ruler, will do justice in the matter.

(d)—Education.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,  
Sept. 22nd, 1911.

13. For some weeks past, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd September, the *Hitavadi* has been publishing by instalments an article under the heading "The *Hitavadi's* impertinence," the Musalman University Scheme. "Education and the Musalman community." It is a most malicious article having for its object the discrediting of the Musalman University Scheme on the ground that it is based on a disloyal purpose. Beware, O Englishmen! cries the *Hitavadi*, the Musalmans of this country are trying to regain their lost glory and supremacy by creating and fostering cordial relations with the Musalmans of other countries in matters educational and religious. Again, leaders of the Musalman University intend the proposed Musalman University to create a class of educated Musalman youths who will be members of a vast and powerful Musalman political association, and the Musalman University Scheme clearly proves that an Islamic political awakening is the aim and object of all Musalmans. In another place of the article it has been said that one of the ideas of the song of the awakening of Islam is that it is not safe for England not to honour the great cult of Islam and maintain friendship with Musalmans. The article is full of such entirely unfounded and malicious statements. It is the Hindus who are notorious for their disloyal propensities. The Musalmans are the most loyal subjects of the British *raj* under whose protection their religion and religious observances are safe from the onslaughts of Hindus. The writer next gives a list of the political outrages committed in India during the last five years, and says that every one of them was the doing of Hindus. The *Hitavadi's* motive in denouncing the Musalman University Scheme is to throw obstacles in the path of the education of Musalmans, so that they may not compete with Hindus in the public service and other spheres of life for which education is necessary. The attitude of the Musalmans towards the partition of Bengal, the boycott and the cry of "Bande Mataram" is now a fruitful cause of the Hindu's animosity against them, so that the Hindu now-a-days never loses an opportunity of vilifying and doing an evil turn to them.

In conclusion, the writer prays to the authorities to consider whether malicious writings like the one referred to above are not calculated to create discontent and unrest in a community.

HITAVARTI,  
Sept. 28th, 1911.

14. To those Bangali leaders who are thinking of holding an Educational Congress the advice of the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 28th September is that they should not rest contented with passing resolutions only but do something practical and instead of making requests to Government should stand on their own legs.

SAMAY,  
Sept. 29th, 1911.

15. Referring to the alleged case of brutal chastisement of students by the Head Master of the Faridpur Zilla School, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 29th September says:—

In what an evil moment Bengal was partitioned! And what a hard lot has Providence given to little students! Will not the Lieutenant-Governor of East Bengal and Assam take any notice of the rash and senseless conduct of the Head Master?

SULABH SAMACHAR,  
Sept. 29th, 1911.

16. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 29th September writes that on the occasion of the recent sittings of the Provincial Conference at Faridpur, the Head Master of the local Government school personally visited each class and warned the boys against attending it. But a teacher told off specially to visit the Conference camp reported that three boys had disobeyed this order—two of them having been punished for a similar offence on a previous occasion. These latter two were accordingly ordered to be whipped, while the third was ordered to remain standing for an hour each day for a week. What is there wrong in all this? Why should there be an agitation got up because some boys have been punished for disobedience to their teacher? And how was the Head Master



particularly to blame for seeking to enforce a Government rule against the attendance of school-boys at political meetings? Cannot intelligent men understand that agitation over a matter like this cannot lead to any good?

17. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th September learns from a correspondent that vigorous and most objectionable means are being adopted in schools and colleges at Dacca for training students for theatrical performances. Every student of the Jagannath College is being compelled to pay a subscription of Re. 1. A Professor of the Dacca College came to Calcutta to see theatrical performances with the object of giving histrionic instructions to the students. The students are allowed to attend the public theatre at Dacca for learning motion, etc. Some of them are even learning singing in the houses of actresses. Professors are coaching students in this respect; the rehearsals that are held in hostels disturb the studies of all students. Last year even the students of the Eden Girls' School attended these theatrical performances, and this year also they are expected to do so. It is rumoured that a certain school has got a salaried motion-master from Calcutta. Every school or college will spend five to seven hundred rupees for a theatrical performance. Professors have each subscribed Rs. 40 to Rs. 50.

Thoughtful men ought to see whether this is a mark of Dacca's advancement or downfall.

18. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 29th September writes:—

College youths and dramatic performance. We deprecate the growing tendency among our Calcutta college youths to give amateur dramatic performances on the occasion of the Puja holidays, as interfering with their studies. The actual performance may not take more than a few hours, but months have to be devoted to rehearsals, etc., and the distraction thus caused is often considerable.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

19. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd September complains that in municipalities Musalman rate-payers are very badly treated, their wants and grievances being left uncared for. The quarters inhabited by Musalmans are always filthy and ill-lighted. They are not provided with good drainage and conservancy in them is always neglected. Recently one night during the month of diurnal fasting before the Id-ul-fitr festival, the supply of filtered water in Burdwan town stopped. This caused the greatest hardship and trouble to the local Musalmans. The Municipality supplies filtered water in the night on occasions of Hindu religious festivals; it is therefore bound to do so on occasions of Musalman religious requirements also. All these things considered, it becomes evident that if it is wanted to safeguard the interest of Musalmans in municipalities, they should be granted separate representation in them. The same may be said in the case of District Boards also.

20. With reference to the proposed sitting of the Malaria Committee, at Bombay, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th September remarks that the advice to bell the cat was given long ago, but nothing practical is found to have been done in the matter.

21. One Sasi Bhusan Mitra writes to the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th September to complain that the road from the Khana Junction station to the river Khari, about five miles off, being a *cutch* one becomes impassable during the rains. The mud then becomes knee-deep, and the road becomes full of puddles from which it is difficult to get out carts and bullocks. The road is used by the people of a large number of villages on both sides of the river, the residents of Banpas, Kamarpar, Mohonpur and Haribati preferring the Khana Junction station to the Banpas station, owing to the absence of a platform and overbridge at the latter. The most important of these villages are Pachkula, Jagadabad, Joykrishnapore and Khana, noted for silk industry,

SANJIVANI,  
Sept. 28th, 1911.

SULABH SAMACHAR,  
Sept. 29th, 1911.

MOSLEM HITAIHSI,  
Sept. 22nd, 1911.

HITAVADI,  
Sept. 29th, 1911.

HITAVADI,  
Sept. 29th, 1911.



and Banpas and Kamarpara, noted for the manufacture of brass and gilded articles. Besides, a large quantity of rice is also transported to the Khana Junction station along this road. The villagers submitted a prayer three years ago to the Burdwan District Board for the conversion of the road in question into a *pucca* one, but they have received no reply to their representation.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

NIHAR,  
Sept. 26th, 1911.

22. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 26th September says that the sluice-gate Sarpai in Orissa coast canal should at once be lifted in order to let out the surplus water of the canal which is threatening the lately grown paddy crop in the adjacent fields with destruction. The raiyats in the locality petitioned the authorities in the matter more than a week ago, but it is to be regretted that the relief prayed for has not yet been granted.

NAYAK,  
Sept. 26th, 1911.

23. A correspondent named Uma Charan Hazra, an inhabitant of village Rasulpur within the jurisdiction of the Elati Post Office in the Hooghly district, writes to the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 26th September to say that the recent flood in the Damodar has made thousands of people homeless in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts and completely destroyed the standing paddy crops. If His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor or the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division pays a visit to the western bank of the river he will feel the necessity of repairing the breach known as the *Begua hana* in its embankment. When His Honour was Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly he came to know of the danger from the breach. This danger has now been increased ten-fold by the increasing violence of the floods in the river. The local people have more than once petitioned the Government for repairing the breach, and once the zamindars of Chakdighi even took Sir Andrew Fraser, the then Lieutenant-Governor, to Chakdighi for seeing the breach with his own eyes. All, however, to no effect. It is rumoured that the large expenses incurred by the Government in *swadeshi* political cases have prevented them from taking up the repairs of the breach.

HITAVARTA,  
Sept. 26th, 1911.

24. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 28th September, while approving of the Government action in affording relief to the people by the reduction of freight for carrying fodder to some of the districts of the Punjab, recommends similar reduction for carrying grain for the protection of the cultivators.

(h)—*General.*

SANJIVANI,  
Sept. 26th, 1911.

25. Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th September, have published an excellent book in which it has been said that no person who cannot manage his private affairs should be given any responsible charge in the management of a State. The Government of India will do well to keep this advice always in mind. Under the existing Council Regulations even popular leaders in the country are debarred from becoming members of the Legislative Councils, but such zamindars as have been declared by the Government to be unfit for managing their own estates can easily become members of these councils. Such regulations should soon be amended in this respect. The President of the Faridpur Conference strongly urged the point on the notice of the Government.

HITAVARTA,  
Sept. 26th, 1911.

26. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 28th September quotes an article from *Sudhanidhi* on the subject of a proposal to register medical practitioners in Bombay, and says:—Englishmen have encouraged almost all the branches of education but their indifference to the native system of medicine is to be regretted. One would not, however, have opportunity to complain if Government had not gone beyond the stage of indifference. It is now about to resort to regulations



against the indigenous system which would create great discontent. If Government wants to avoid this discontent it should hold aloof from such a measure.

27. Referring to the announcement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins of the Government decision to continue the subsidy to the *Sulabh Samachar* for only a few months more, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 28th September says:—

We are opposed to this favour shown to an individual with public money, and we are unable to make out what Government will gain through it. If Government had helped us with the sum of Rs. 62,500, which it has merely thrown away, the whole country would have showered blessings on it. Most probably Government now feels that it has committed a serious blunder in connection with the *Sulabh Samachar*.

28. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th September expresses its joy at the selection, on the result of a competitive examination, of one Durgasankar Bhattacharyya, a student of the National College, for a post in the Geological section of the Calcutta Museum, alike on the ground of the efficiency of the teaching in the National College and of the impartiality of Government evinced thereby.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

29. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th September is afraid lest the proposed amendments to the Postal law should give greater opportunities to the servants of the Postal Department for practising dishonesty and oppression.

30. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th September remarks that the rejection of the Maharaja of Burdwan's proposal for appeals against the Municipal Court's valuation in cases in which such valuations exceed Rs. 10,000 is likely to prove injurious to the interests of the Calcutta house-owners. Calcutta people will not be much re-assured by the high eulogium passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam on that Court, for the Judges and one of the assessors will be Government nominees while the other will be a municipal nominee and therefore not likely to be particularly favourable to the interests of the rate-payers. Some of the arguments adduced by the Hon'ble Law Member against the Maharaja's proposal are queer indeed. He argued, for instance, that the provision for an appeal implies distrust of the Municipal Court. One might as well argue that the provision for an appeal to the Privy Council implies distrust of the High Court.

31. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th September has a cartoon in which a figure dressed in the European fashion and yet with the folds of a *dhoti* hanging in the front between his legs, evidently representing Babu Bhupendranath Bose, is shown as standing amazed at the attitude of protest presented by a group of figures consisting, for the most part, of Pandits. The letter-press runs as follows:—

In vain did I frame my Marriage Bill.  
The Hindu does not die though apparently on the point of death. A strange enemy this!

2. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th September has a cartoon in which a troop of boys is represented as scampering at the top of their speed before a horrid monster with tusks and claws and a menacing attitude, labelled "The Education Bill."

The letter-press runs as follows:—

Oh terror! Oh terror! Run away, run away.  
I will devour, I will devour.  
I am bound to devour gratis.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-  
O-ANANDA BASAR  
PATRIKA.  
Sept. 28th, 1911.

HITAVADI,  
Sept. 29th, 1911.

SANJIVANI,  
Sept. 28th, 1911.

HITAVADI,  
Sept. 29th, 1911.

BANGAVASI,  
Sept. 30th, 1911.

BANGAVASI,  
Sept. 30th, 1911.



## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SANJIVANI,  
Sept. 28th, 1911.

33. Referring to the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Sir Bampfylde Fuller by Sir Charles Bayley, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th September says:—

Unveiling of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's portrait. We do not know whether Sir Bampfylde was, as Sir Charles has said, very impartial in his dealings with his subordinates, but there can be no doubt that he totally wanted such impartiality in his dealings with the people put under his charge. His extreme partiality for Musalmans and dislike for Hindus was an instance of this. The very fact that Civilians alone subscribed for his portrait proves how little he was liked by the people he ruled.

NAYAK  
Sept. 28th, 1911.

34. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th September has the following:—  
*Rakhi-tying.*

## RAKHI-TYING.

*A new incantation.*

Tie, tie, tie, *rakhis*.  
Strengthen the heart, practise speeches,  
You see and I see  
And laugh together.  
Your Bengal seems  
Likely to be reunited.  
Brother and brother must remain and must be kept sundered;  
There must be weeping, there must be laughing.  
The essence of politics is—  
Bengal may or may not be reunited,  
I have secured my interest.  
Brother, brother, I must have money,  
Money is country, money is mother.  
Money is heart, money is life,  
Is the patriot's everything.  
Tie *rakhis*, weep and preach,  
But see that the money is secure.

*Non-cooking.*

There is the pot, there is the hearth,  
There is the fuel, there is the fire,  
But there is no rice, no water.  
There is hunger and there is desire,  
But Bengal is divided and we are thrice divided,  
So we are not to eat nor to sleep.  
Eat plantains, put beaten rice in water,  
Bring curd, mix salt,  
And Bengal, O brother, will be reunited.

HITAVADI  
Sept. 29th, 1911.

35. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th September has the following:—

*The rakhi day.*

The 30th of Aswin is coming again to remind the people of Bengal of their great sorrow. In spite of repeated prayers the authorities, though admitting the partition to have been a blunder, have not reunited severed Bengal.

But the Bengalis have faithfully kept the vow that they made on the first day of their great sorrow. It is to keep intact the tie between East and West Bengal that they tie the *rakhi* thread on to one another's arms. We look upon the sovereign as a god, and have not therefore yet lost faith in him. We have an impression that if we keep on repeatedly asking our sovereign for a remedy of this evil, our kindhearted and sympathetic sovereign cannot but grant our prayer.



The impending visit, in particular, of our gracious sovereign to India has strengthened this hope in our minds. But even if he does not grant our prayer this time, we shall not despair, for we are confident that any heart-felt prayer offered to the King of Kings is sure to meet with a response.

That is why we exhort our countrymen to be mindful of their vow.

Bear in mind that the Bengali is the Bengali's aid, the Bengali's strength. It is our belief that the sovereign is testing the genuineness of our patriotism, the sincerity of our vow. If we pass that test we shall obtain our wish.

36. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 29th September has an article in which a humorist, who signs himself as "An opium-eater," suggests sarcastically that the Imperial boon on the occasion of the Delhi

*Swaraj* as an Imperial boon at the Delhi Durbar.

Durbar should, to be worthy of the omnipotence with which popular imagination invests the Imperial giver, take the form of *swaraj* for India. As, however, there is a good chance of the so-called leaders of the country falling out amongst themselves over the division of the spoils, so to speak, after *swaraj* has been granted, let His Imperial Majesty direct that this Empire, this property belonging to "little boys of 60 summers" should be taken charge of by the Court of Wards. In other words until the leaders of the country attain political majority, let the country continue to be governed as now. Only to tickle the imagination of our patriots let it be recorded in the official papers that in managing this *swaraj* estate belonging to minors His Imperial Majesty is acting as a trustee only.

37. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 29th September has a poem entitled Durga Puja which may be summarised as follows:—

Prayers for the King-Emperor on the occasion of the Durga Puja.

Before one can perform this Durga Puja, one must, at least for the time being, purge his mind of all the baser feelings like hate, and obliterate all feelings of distinction between high and low and rich and poor.

The Durga Puja festival in this *Kali* era is a *matriyajna* (sacrifice to the mother) comparable to the *Aswamedh Yajna* (the horse sacrifice). Formerly before Durga Puja could be performed, one had to take the permission of the Head of the State and while worshipping the goddess, one had to pray for his welfare too. In the old days, there used to be Durga Puja offices in Natore and Krishnagar Raj estates, where were recorded permissions to perform the *puja* and accounts of the blessings received from the worshippers. These offices continued to be in working order till the days of Maharajas Chandranath and Srish Chandra. Truly did Sir G. O. Trevelyan declare that these two Brahman Rajas of Bengal held a position superior even to that of the Archbishop of Canterbury. All castes, no matter whether touchable or otherwise, are equally entitled to perform the Durga Puja. In the days of the Nawabs, Maharaja Krishna Chandra used to send consecrated water and flowers used at the Durga Puja every year to Murshidabad. Those Nawabs by the way used each to have a special department dealing with questions relating to Hindu castes, festivities and social usages. The function of the department was to decide the particular costume of a caste, or the right of a special caste to sound the conchshell at the Durga Puja and so on.

At the present moment His Imperial Majesty George V, King-Emperor, holds sway over us, occupying a higher office than Akbar and Aurangzeb did. Why do we not now remember our Emperor at our divine service, our family festivals and social gatherings as we used to remember the Nawabs and Badshahs of yore? It is by the grace of the goddess-mother whom we are going to worship, that the English are now our rulers. So it is our duty, before beginning our worship, to pray for the welfare of the English people. Colonel Tod mentions how even the bigoted Aurangzeb resented the action of the Maharaja Jai Singh of Jaipur in failing on one occasion to send him money on *Bijaya dasami* day as token of the goddess's blessing. We too have been neglecting this duty, though our Emperor may not want this blessing. The worship of the Mother Durga ought to create in us a spirit of universal brotherhood. If on such an occasion we fail to invoke her blessings

SULABH SAMACHAR,  
Sept. 29th, 1911.

SULABH SAMACHAR,  
Sept. 29th, 1911.



HITAVADI,  
Sept. 29th, 1911.

on our King-Emperor, the most glorious representative of the race which protects and rules over us, we must say that the worship is incomplete.

38. *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th September enters an indignant protest against Mrs. Annie Besant's statement that Englishmen of the lower orders are more prompt to relieve the distressed than Indians in the same rank,

Mrs. Annie Besant's libels on the Indian character.

that the oppressions in the police department are committed by the native officers and that Native Judges are not so impartial as the European Judges. Is it not a notorious fact, asks the writer, that low class Englishmen are more cruel than and inferior in character to Indians of the same order? Is it not also equally notorious that the abuses in the police service are the result rather of a faulty system than of race? As for the partiality of the Indian Judges, it is a charge that no one even heard before preferred by anybody. Strange friendship for India this that Mrs. Annie Besant is evincing by representing Indians in such black colours to Englishmen!

SULABH SAMACHAR,  
Sept. 29th, 1911.

39. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 29th September has

A humorous description of the political activity of the past five years.

a humorous poem in which a "Patriotic leader" narrates the story of the agitation of the past five years; how he sought to take advantage of the popular feeling against the partition to feather his own nest; how originally he meant to sit on the fence, so to speak, not displeasing the English to whom he owed everything, and at the same time keeping in touch with the latest developments of public feelings; how, subsequently, these developments taking an extremely anti-English force, carried him off his feet, bringing him face to face with manifestations of a force which he had never dreamed of evoking when he originally fanned the agitation; and how at last, repelled and cowed by the deeds of crime in which this agitation ultimately ended, he avows his repentance for his past indiscretion and forswears boycott.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Oct. 2nd, 1911.

40. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd October has the following caricatures:—

Caricatures.

The Elementary Education Act is represented as a demoness ready to devour children of school-going age who are therefore running away at her sight.

A Babu in a costume half English and half native is standing before a

A peculiar Hindu.

number of Hindus of different provinces and exclaiming: "How wonderful! these Hindus though dying are not altogether dead!"

Morocco is represented by a cock which Germany has raised a knife to kill while Spain represented by a dog and France by a cat have declared themselves ready to hold it.

Morocco.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Oct. 2nd, 1911.

41. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd October discusses the question as to why the worship of the goddess of Energy by the Hindus from year to year bears no

We are to blame.

fruit now and answers by saying that it is because there is no sincerity in all that the Hindus do. The fault therefore lies not with the goddess but with her devotees.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;

The 7th October, 1911.



**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
**Week ending Saturday, 7th October 1911.**

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REPORT

# NATIVE-OWNED LANDS IN THE WEST

WESTERN LANDS IN THE WEST

NOTES

1. The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the current status of native-owned lands in the West.

2. The report is divided into two main sections: a description of the lands and a discussion of the issues involved.

3. The first section describes the lands in terms of their location, size, and ownership.

4. The second section discusses the issues involved in the management of these lands.

5. The report is based on a review of the literature and a survey of the lands.

6. The report is intended to provide a basis for further study and discussion.

7. The report is published by the National Academy of Sciences.

8. The report is available in both English and Spanish.

9. The report is published by the National Academy of Sciences.

10. The report is published by the National Academy of Sciences.

11. The report is published by the National Academy of Sciences.

12. The report is published by the National Academy of Sciences.

13. The report is published by the National Academy of Sciences.



**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH  
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

*[As it stood on 1st January 1911.]*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 47, Brahmin	3,000
2	"Bihar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Manmotho Nath Roy	600
3	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	Sihya Sankar Sahai, samindar and pleader of criminal court, Patna.	700
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	About 6,500
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Monthly	Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parshad, Kayastha, pleader, age 62.	300
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	Daily	Prish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 43, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	700
7	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kesab Chandra Banerji, B.A., age 46, Brahmin.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 63, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Not known	500
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Bidyanand Moklar, of Mohalla Mura-pore, Kayastha, age 40 years.	500
12	"Musalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhamma-dans.	800
13	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 60 years, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
14	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Head Master of a Government College.	500
15	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Surendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 39 years	2,000



LIST OF NATIVE OWNERS OF LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
IN THE YEAR 1832

Name of Owner	Description of Land	Acres	Remarks
John Smith	Lot 1, Block 1, Subdivision 1	10	See map
John Doe	Lot 2, Block 1, Subdivision 1	10	See map
John Doe	Lot 3, Block 1, Subdivision 1	10	See map
John Doe	Lot 4, Block 1, Subdivision 1	10	See map
John Doe	Lot 5, Block 1, Subdivision 1	10	See map
John Doe	Lot 6, Block 1, Subdivision 1	10	See map
John Doe	Lot 7, Block 1, Subdivision 1	10	See map
John Doe	Lot 8, Block 1, Subdivision 1	10	See map
John Doe	Lot 9, Block 1, Subdivision 1	10	See map
John Doe	Lot 10, Block 1, Subdivision 1	10	See map
John Doe	Lot 11, Block 1, Subdivision 1	10	See map



## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

1192. Commenting on the Government Resolution on the Administration Report of the Provincial Police Department for 1910, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that this is practically not only a repetition of what was said in the Government Resolution last year, but is the *mamuli* official reply to the charges preferred by the people. The Resolution has not a word about the confession system which enables the Indian police to abuse their authority—an evil which was admitted by the Under-Secretary of State in his statement, recently published in the *Times*, and to check which measures are about to be adopted.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
30th Sept. 1911.

1193. In connection with the letter written by Babu Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, who was arrested in connection with the Writers' Buildings outrage, complaining of police espionage, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* hopes that the unvarnished tale related by its correspondent will arrest the attention of the responsible rulers—the Government of Bengal and of Sir Fleetwood Wilson, who should take note how ten men and officers are being employed to keep *khubbar* of one man. The editor says that he wonders what at this rate would be the cost of the C. I. D. operations.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
30th Sept. 1911.

## (b)—Working of the Courts.

1194. The *Telegraph* draws attention to a case in which two students were convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Mr. Pereira, the Subdivisional Officer of Goalpara in Assam, for having assaulted a constable. The journal fails to see how the Magistrate could possibly convict the two accused after admitting the assault to have been committed in a moment of irritation. The editor wonders if Sir Charles Bayley would take note of the case and consider if this is the best way of abolishing unrest and discontent from the land.

TELEGRAPH,  
30th Sept. 1911.

## (d)—Education.

1195. The *Kayastha Messenger* says that the public are already aware that a shocking incident—too shocking to be easily believed—recently took place at Faridpur during the Bengal Provincial Conference there. Three little boys out of mere juvenile curiosity went into the *pandal* to see what was going on there, and that was after the Conference had been dissolved. The Head Master sent a spy from his staff to see if any school-boy attended the political conference. His wrath knew no bounds when he learnt that three little chaps peeped into the *pandal*. It is alleged that he gave a severe slap to the youngest and flogged the other two so brutally that one of them fell down senseless on the ground. Who is this Head Master or Monster? Was there no one to come to the rescue of these three boys? It is he who should have been brought to book for his cruel conduct.

KAYASTHA  
MESSENGER,  
30th Sep. 1911.

## (e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

1196. The *Telegraph* hopes that other Provincial Governments would follow in the wake of the Punjab Government in the establishment of village panchayats, as much in the interests of the public, that is to say of the village population, which forms the very much larger proportion of the entire population, as in those of the executive and judiciary, who would naturally be relieved of a good deal of petty vexatious duties.

TELEGRAPH,  
30th Sept. 1911.



(h)—General.

BENGAL, 28th Sept. 1911.

1197. Writing on the partition of Bengal, the *Bengalee* says that the highest authorities have condemned it as a blunder. Its authors are ashamed of their progeny. It is a heavy strain upon the finances. It has caused estrangement between Hindus and Muhammadans. It is the root-cause of the present unrest and is the parent of the repressive legislation which all deplore and which is an embarrassment to the Government. In the ordering of things can such a measure stand, or find a permanent place among the accepted verities of administration? The editor does not think so, and says that the partition will not be forgotten by the Indians.

Partition of Bengal.

TELEGRAPH, 30th Sept. 1911.

1198. The *Telegraph* expresses great pleasure in learning that the Government will cease its subsidy towards the *Sulav Samachar* after one year from the date of commencement, but fails to see why the contract should even be carried out for nine months with the son of the late Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, when especially it was a personal transaction and when the son cannot possibly command the weight and influence of the father.

*Sulav Samachar.*

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 30th Sept. 1911.

1199. In regard to the establishment of a separate High Court at Dacca, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—"It is true that if a High Court were established at Dacca, many people might get justice nearer home, but there is also a very large percentage of the population residing in distant districts to whom the Calcutta High Court would be much more convenient. One of the main objections to the 'partition' of the existing High Court, which should strongly appeal to the English instincts of our contemporary, is that, in the place of one powerful Judiciary of 20 Judges and a strong Bar of many eminent Counsel and Vakils, we shall get two tiny High Courts and Bars, quite unable to resist the growing influence of the Executive."

A High Court at Dacca.

BENGAL, 8th Sept. 1911.

1200. The *Bengalee* draws attention to two circular notices issued by the Magistrate of Hooghly to some of the local zamindars regarding the King Edward Memorial Fund and the exemption from the Arms Act, and expresses great pleasure at seeing that the matter was immediately taken up by the Government. The editor observes that actions of this kind are much appreciated by the public and heartily congratulates the Government upon what it has done in this case and the promptness with which it was done.

Official pressure and public subscriptions.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

TELEGRAPH, 30th Sept. 1911.

1201. Whilst observing that a children's fête in Calcutta is being organized by the Director of Public Instruction in connection with the Royal visit, the *Telegraph* holds that the cost of this part of the programme should, however, be met by the Royal Reception Fund or the Government or by both. The editor fails to understand why the cost should be thrown on the children or their guardians.

Children's fête in Calcutta during the Royal visit.

INDIAN MIRROR, 29th Sept. 1911.

1202. The *Indian Mirror* says that the proposal for the segregation of Kabulis is a move in the right direction. The Kabuli nuisance appears to be getting quite widespread. They are piling up a case against themselves in Burma, where they are reported to have been concerned in a big dacoity. A few years back, a batch of these people committed one of the most sensational dacoities on record in Assam, having planned it quite a year before. An accomplice gave the show away, and the culprits were captured.

Kabulis in Calcutta.

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OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT. ;

9, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 7th October 1911.

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